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(54) **Improved silver vanadium oxide cathode material for high discharge rate lithium cells**

(57) A method for synthesizing a mixture of  $\epsilon$ -SVO and  $\gamma$ -SVO by a two step raw materials mixing process, is described.  $\gamma$ -SVO is the preferred SVO in terms of electrochemical performance, such as reduced Rdc growth and reduced or eliminated voltage delay. On the other hand,  $\epsilon$ -SVO has slightly higher volumetric capac-

ity than  $\gamma$ -SVO.  $\text{AgVO}_3$  is an undesirable component in Li/SVO cell cathodes because it causes increased Rdc growth and larger voltage delay in comparison to the pure product materials. According to the present invention, a mixture of  $\epsilon$ -SVO (0-100%) +  $\gamma$ -SVO (100-0%) as a cathode active material in lithium cells is preferred.

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## Description

## CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] The present application claims priority based on provisional application Serial No. 60/195,006, filed April 6, 2000.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

## 1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention generally relates to the conversion of chemical energy to electrical energy. More particularly, this invention relates to a cathode material for a lithium electrochemical cell and, in particular, to a silver vanadium oxide cathode used in a lithium electrochemical cell designed for high current pulse discharge applications.

## 2. Prior Art

[0003] Silver vanadium oxide (SVO) cathode active materials can be synthesized from silver-containing compounds such as Ag, AgI, AgO, Ag<sub>2</sub>O, AgNO<sub>3</sub>, AgNO<sub>2</sub>, AgCO<sub>3</sub>, AgVO<sub>3</sub>, Ag(CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>), and mixtures thereof, and from vanadium-containing compounds such as AgVO<sub>3</sub>, V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, V<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, V<sub>4</sub>O<sub>9</sub>, V<sub>6</sub>O<sub>13</sub>, NH<sub>4</sub>VO<sub>3</sub>, and mixtures thereof under thermal treatment. Historically, two types of reactions are described. The first type is best described in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,310,609 to Liang et al. and 5,545,497 to Takeuchi et al., which are assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated herein by reference, as a decomposition reaction in which one or both of the starting materials is decomposed before formation of SVO. The second type is described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,221,453 to Crespi and 5,895,733 to Crespi et al. as a combination reaction in which the only elements involved in the reaction are silver, vanadium and oxygen. In all of the above patents, the starting materials are mixed in a predetermined stoichiometry before thermal treatment begins. The stoichiometric elemental ratio of silver to vanadium is calculated to be the ratio of silver to vanadium in the final SVO product. For example, if the final desired product is Ag<sub>2</sub>V<sub>4</sub>O<sub>11</sub>, the initial mixture of the silver-containing compound and the vanadium-containing compound is adjusted to a silver to vanadium molar ratio of 1 to 2. Therefore, the reactions described in all of the above patents are characterized as "one step raw materials mixing" reactions.

[0004] In both decomposition and combination reactions, the reactions are known to proceed in solid state or the reactions proceed in an inhomogeneous state to begin with. From a chemical point of view, the inhomogeneous reactions occur at the interface and they generally take longer than the homogeneous reactions to reach completion. In many cases, the end product is also inhomogeneous in terms of the chemical composition throughout the bulk of the material. Completeness of the reaction is dependent on the reaction temperature, reaction time, how well the reactive raw materials are mixed, the raw material particle size, and the like. Therefore, even though the correct stoichiometric ratio of silver to vanadium is used in the raw material mixture, the reaction product often ends up being a mixture of the desired product and several reaction intermediates.

[0005] For example, when SVO with a stoichiometry of Ag:V = 2:4 is synthesized from AgNO<sub>3</sub> and V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> at 375°C, as described in the above-referenced patent to Liang et al., a product material with at least three components is obtained. The three components are distinguishable by differential thermal analysis (DTA) to be AgVO<sub>3</sub> (silver rich component), Ag<sub>2</sub>V<sub>4</sub>O<sub>11</sub> (ε-phase SVO, the desired product) and Ag<sub>1.6</sub>V<sub>4</sub>O<sub>10.8</sub> (γ-phase SVO, silver deficient component).

[0006] Although this mixture is successfully used in the construction of Li/SVO cells for implantable defibrillator applications, it is difficult to control the quality of the synthesized material. The relative ratio of each component in the product active material changes based on reaction conditions such as starting material particle size, how well the materials are mixed, reaction batch size, reaction temperature, type of furnace used, reaction time, and the like. This difficulty is manifested in Li/SVO cell performance variations from one lot to the next.

[0007] One way to minimize component variations from lot to lot is, in theory, to ensure that the reaction proceeds to completion by either prolonging reaction time or increasing reaction temperature. Prolonging reaction time is undesirable due to its lack of efficiency as a production process. Increasing reaction temperature has been used as an alternative means of synthesizing improved SVO [R.A. Leising, E.S. Takeuchi, *Chem. of Material*, 5, 738-42, (1993); R.A. Leising and E.S. Takeuchi, *Chem. of Material*, 6, 489-95, (1994); and U.S. Patent Nos. 5,895,733 and 5,955,218, both to Crespi et al.].

[0008] Nonetheless, achievement of a single component or pure phase SVO has not been demonstrated in any of the above-referenced prior art. In every case, a higher reaction temperature results in a more highly crystalline product material. In fact the X-ray powder diffraction patterns for synthesized SVO shown in Figs. 2A, 2B and 2C of U.S. Patent No. 5,895,733 to Crespi et al., in Figs. 15A, 16A and 17 of U.S. Patent No. 5,955,218 to Crespi et al. and by Leising

et al. in Figs. 3 and 4 in *Chem. of Material*, 6, 489-95, (1994) are essentially identical or very similar. However, as demonstrated by Leising et al., these materials contain multiple phases of components, such as  $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$  ( $\epsilon$ -SVO) and  $\text{Ag}_{1.6}\text{V}_4\text{O}_{10.8}$  ( $\gamma$ -SVO) [Fig. 2 in *Chem. of Material*, 6, 489-95, (1994)].

[0009] Although several SVO phases have been discovered and extensively studied, it is believed that the prior art has not demonstrated or suggested the use a single phase SVO material in an electrochemical cell, especially a lithium cell, for implantable cardiac defibrillator applications. In other words; the stoichiometry of raw materials used in a particular synthesis cannot be used as an indicator that the product SVO material is in its pure phase. Therefore, there is still a need to fully understand the chemical pathways which produce SVO and to improve the chemical system to provide a desired single phase or nearly pure phase (enriched) active material.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] According to the present invention, a pure phase SVO material, for example  $\gamma$ -SVO, is provided as well as an enriched  $\epsilon$ -SVO material. These materials are in comparison to those of the prior art which include some of the starting materials in the product compound. The present invention is also directed to a study of the discharge characteristics of the enriched  $\epsilon$ -SVO and the pure  $\gamma$ -SVO. Finally, a synthesis technique is disclosed for coating enriched  $\epsilon$ -SVO with pure  $\gamma$ -SVO. In the present synthetic methodologies, the advantage of each constituent in the product SVO material is maintained while suppressing their disadvantages.

[0011] These and other aspects of the present invention will become increasingly more apparent to those skilled in the art by reference to the following description and to the appended drawings.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] Fig. 1 is a DTA graph of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$  synthesized in a decomposition reaction of  $\text{AgNO}_3$  and  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  heated to a final temperature of  $<380^\circ\text{C}$ .

[0013] Fig. 2 is a DTA graph of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$  synthesized in a decomposition reaction of  $\text{AgNO}_3$  and  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  heated to a final temperature of  $\leq 460^\circ\text{C}$ .

[0014] Fig. 3 is a DTA graph of  $\epsilon$ -SVO and  $\gamma$ -SVO synthesized in a decomposition reaction of  $\text{AgNO}_3$  and  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  heated to a final temperature of  $\leq 510^\circ\text{C}$ .

[0015] Fig. 4 is a DTA graph of  $\text{Ag}_{1.6}\text{V}_4\text{O}_{10.8}$ .

[0016] Fig. 5 is a DTA graph of 55%  $\epsilon$ -SVO and 45%  $\gamma$ -SVO.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0017] As used herein, the term "pulse" means a short burst of electrical current of a greater amplitude than that of a prepulse current immediately prior to the pulse. A pulse train consists of at least two pulses of electrical current delivered in relatively short succession with or without open circuit rest between the pulses. A typical pulse current ranges from about  $15.0 \text{ mA/cm}^2$  to about  $30.0 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ .

[0018] In SVO synthesis, five silver-containing vanadium oxide compounds have been identified. As shown in Fig. 1 of U.S. Patent No. 5,545,497 to Takeuchi et al., which is assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated herein by reference, they are: silver vanadate ( $\text{AgVO}_3$ ),  $\beta$ -SVO ( $\text{Ag}_{0.7}\text{V}_4\text{O}_{10.35}$ ),  $\delta$ -SVO ( $\text{Ag}_{1.36}\text{V}_2\text{O}_{10}$ ),  $\gamma$ -SVO ( $\text{Ag}_{1.6}\text{V}_4\text{O}_{10.8}$ ), and  $\epsilon$ -SVO ( $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$ ). Since each of these compounds have chemically distinct molecular formulas, their chemical and electrochemical properties are, consequently, different. Therefore, variations in Li/SVO cell performance are correlated to the chemical composition of the SVO cathode active materials used in a particular cell. Unfortunately, the chemical and electrochemical properties of each component have not been fully characterized and systematically studied. The present invention discloses the first systematic study on this issue.

## EXAMPLE I

### SVO Material Synthesized Under A Temperature $<380^\circ\text{C}$

[0019] SVO material with a stoichiometry of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$  was synthesized by mixing  $\text{AgNO}_3$  and  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  in a Ag:V molar ratio of 1:2. The mixture was heated at  $230^\circ\text{C}$  for 30 minutes, followed by heating at  $260^\circ\text{C}$  for 2 hours, followed by heating at  $300^\circ\text{C}$  for 15 hours. The resulting material was re-mixed and heated at  $375^\circ\text{C}$  for 27 hours. This SVO material having a stoichiometry of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$  was analyzed by DTA as shown in Fig. 1 (scan rate:  $10^\circ\text{C/min}$ ). Three endothermic peaks are clearly detected. The peak at  $468^\circ\text{C}$  is identified as  $\text{AgVO}_3$ . The peak at  $544^\circ\text{C}$  is identified as  $\epsilon$ -SVO with a molecular formula of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$ . The  $\epsilon$ -SVO material is the desired product because it has the same stoichiometry as the starting materials. The peak at  $558^\circ\text{C}$  is identified as  $\gamma$ -SVO with a molecular formula of  $\text{Ag}_{1.6}\text{V}_4\text{O}_{10.8}$ . Therefore,

the DTA data suggests that the product SVO derived from the above synthesis protocol is a mixture of at least three components. Although the overall stoichiometry is  $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$ , the material is not chemically pure.

## EXAMPLE II

### Synthesis Of Improved SVO Under A Temperature $\leq 460^\circ\text{C}$

**[0020]** SVO material with a stoichiometry of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$  was synthesized by mixing  $\text{AgNO}_3$  and  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  in a Ag:V molar ratio of 1:2. The mixture was heated at  $230^\circ\text{C}$  for 30 minutes, followed by heating at  $260^\circ\text{C}$  for 2 hours, followed by heating at  $300^\circ\text{C}$  for 15 hours. The resulting material was re-mixed and heated at  $450^\circ\text{C}$  for 72 hours. This SVO material having a stoichiometry of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$  was analyzed by DTA as shown in Fig. 2 (scan rate:  $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ ). Two endothermic peaks are observed:  $546^\circ\text{C}$  for  $\epsilon$ -SVO and  $557^\circ\text{C}$  for  $\gamma$ -SVO. Compared to Fig. 1, the peak corresponding to  $\text{AgVO}_3$  is eliminated. However, the peaks corresponding to  $\epsilon$ -SVO and  $\gamma$ -SVO are still present.

## EXAMPLE III

### Effect Of $\text{AgVO}_3$ On Electrochemical Cell Performance

**[0021]** Eight Li/SVO electrochemical cells were constructed in the following manner. Lithium anode material was pressed on a nickel current collector screen and cathode material was pressed on a titanium current collector screen. A prismatic cell stack assembly configuration with two layers of microporous membrane polypropylene separator sandwiched between the anode and the cathode was prepared. The electrode assembly was then hermetically sealed in a stainless steel casing in a case negative configuration. The cells were then activated with an electrolyte of 1.0M  $\text{LiAsF}_6/\text{PC:DME} = 1:1$ .

**[0022]** Four of the cells contained a cathode active material synthesized according to Example I (group 1) and four of the cells contained a cathode active material synthesized according to Example II (group 2). After burn-in and acceptance pulse testing, which depletes the cells of about 1% of their theoretical capacity, these cells were discharged under a 16.5 k $\Omega$  load interrupted every 60 days by a pulse train. The pulse trains consisted of four 10 second pulses having a current density of 22.2 mA/cm<sup>2</sup> with a 15 second rest between pulses. The average results from each cell group for the initial six pulse trains are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1

Pulse Train (%DOD)	Group	Pprel(V)	P1min(V)	P4min(V)
1(1.22%)	1	3.232	2.582	2.546
1(1.22%)	2	3.221	2.551	2.506
2(14.05%)	1	3.180	2.571	2.463
2(13.99%)	2	3.158	2.533	2.462
3(27.05%)	1	2.956	2.459	2.368
3(26.88%)	2	2.917	2.438	2.365
4(38.02%)	1	2.639	2.033	2.223
4(37.85%)	2	2.664	2.078	2.261
5(49.08%)	1	2.542	1.769	2.041
5(49.01%)	2	2.561	1.991	2.183
6(59.77%)	1	2.515	1.576	1.878
6(59.78%)	2	2.540	1.670	2.008

**[0023]** The data in Table 1 demonstrates that the group 1 cells containing a cathode active material synthesized at a relatively low temperature of  $375^\circ\text{C}$  presented higher pre-pulse potentials and higher pulse minimum potentials than that of the group 2 cells at an early stage of cell discharge (pulse trains 1 to 3). However, this trend was completely reversed in pulse trains 4 to 6. Therefore, the advantage of eliminating  $\text{AgVO}_3$  in the cathode active material helps to

maintain higher potentials and lower Rdc in later stages of discharge (at >30% DOD). The problem is that at beginning of discharge, (at <30% DOD), cell Rdc is larger.

[0024] Although the cathode active material synthesized in Example II is considered to be an improved material over the SVO synthesized in Example I, it is, nonetheless, a mixture of  $\epsilon$ -SVO and  $\gamma$ -SVO, as demonstrated by the DTA analysis. From the results of this example, it is still unknown which SVO compound ( $\epsilon$ -SVO or  $\gamma$ -SVO) is providing the beneficial effect as well as the detrimental effect.

[0025] Examples I to III demonstrate that the improvements in SVO syntheses described in the above-referenced prior art reports and patents are not entirely due to crystallinity changes. It is believed that chemical composition changes from the starting constituents synthesized to the product SVO material probably play an even bigger role. This has not been described by the prior art.

#### EXAMPLE IV

##### Synthesis Of Enriched $\epsilon$ -phase SVO Having A Molecular Formula of $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$

[0026] Another SVO sample was synthesized from  $\text{AgNO}_3$  and  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  mixed in a stoichiometry ratio of  $\text{Ag}:\text{V} = 1:2$ . The mixture was heated in an oven at  $250^\circ\text{C}$  for 30 minutes followed by heating at  $375^\circ\text{C}$  for 6 hours. The resulting material was mechanically mixed and heated at  $500^\circ\text{C}$  for 16 hours. After re-mixing the material, it was heated at  $500^\circ\text{C}$  for another 72 hours. Dark-grey crystalline material was obtained. This material was then analyzed by DTA, as shown in Fig. 3 (scan rate:  $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ ). Similar to the material shown in Fig. 2, the  $\text{AgVO}_3$  peak is eliminated. However,  $\epsilon$ -SVO ( $546^\circ\text{C}$ ) and  $\gamma$ -SVO ( $554^\circ\text{C}$ ) are still present. The thermal peak for  $\gamma$ -SVO is much smaller, but still detectable as the shoulder of the thermal peak of the  $\epsilon$ -SVO. Nevertheless, the material synthesized at  $500^\circ\text{C}$  is considered to be enriched  $\epsilon$ -SVO. In this example, enriched  $\epsilon$ -SVO is defined as a material completely devoid of the starting vanadium-containing compound, i.e.,  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ , and the starting silver-containing compound, i.e.,  $\text{AgNO}_3$ . This holds true for the other starting materials listed in the Prior Art section.

#### EXAMPLE V

##### Synthesis of Pure $\gamma$ -phase SVO Having A Molecular Formula of $\text{Ag}_{1.6}\text{V}_4\text{O}_{10.8}$

[0027]  $\text{AgNO}_3$  and  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  were mixed in a stoichiometry ratio of  $\text{Ag}:\text{V} = 1.6:4$ . The mixture was heated in an oven at  $250^\circ\text{C}$  for 2 hours followed by heating at  $300^\circ\text{C}$  for 20 hours. The resulting material was mechanically mixed and heated at  $500^\circ\text{C}$  for 24 hours. Bluish-dark powder material was obtained. This material was then analyzed by DTA, as shown in Fig. 4 (scan rate:  $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ ). Only one endothermic peak is seen in the DTA analysis. The peak is attributed to the thermal phase transition of  $\gamma$ -SVO ( $554^\circ\text{C}$ ). This example demonstrates that a pure (100%) single phase  $\gamma$ -SVO can be obtained by synthesizing the material at  $500^\circ\text{C}$ .

#### EXAMPLE VI

##### Effect of $\epsilon$ -SVO and $\gamma$ -SVO On Electrochemical Cell Performance (Up To 35% DOD)

[0028] Six Li/SVO cells were constructed in the same manner as described in Example III. Three cells were constructed having cathode active material synthesized according to Example IV (group 3) and three cells were constructed having cathode active material synthesized according to Example V (group 4). After burn-in and acceptance pulse testing, these cells were discharged under a 22.1 k $\Omega$  load interrupted every 36 days by a pulse train. The pulse train consisted of four 10 second pulses having a current density of 22.2 mA/cm<sup>2</sup> with a 15 second rest between pulses. The average results from each cell group for the initial six pulse trains are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2

Pulse Train (% DOD)		Group	Ppre1(V)	P1min(V)	P4min(V)
1	(1.09%)	3	3.196	2.525	2.479
1	(1.09%)	4	3.402	2.596	2.443
2	(7.38%)	3	3.157	2.555	2.556
2	(7.52%)	4	3.103	2.486	2.401

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Table 2 (continued)

Pulse Train (% DOD)		Group	Ppre1(V)	P1min(V)	P4min(V)
3	(13.59%)	3	3.091	2.560	2.493
3	(13.57%)	4	2.967	2.503	2.445
4	(19.68%)	3	2.992	2.467	2.407
4	(19.51%)	4	2.936	2.519	2.468
5	(25.88%)	3	2.925	2.444	2.378
5	(25.23%)	4	2.879	2.527	2.481
6	(31.37%)	3	2.830	2.320	2.317
6	(31.07%)	4	2.817	2.472	2.427

[0029] The data in Example VI illustrates the effect  $\epsilon$ -SVO and  $\gamma$ -SVO have on the long term performance of a Li/SVO cell at less than 35% DOD. Except for pulse train 1, the group 3 cells with  $\gamma$ -SVO presented lower pre-pulse potentials than the group 4 cells primarily containing  $\epsilon$ -SVO material. In addition, the group 3 cells presented higher pulse 4 minimum potentials in pulse trains 1 to 3 (up to about 14% DOD). However, the group 4 cells afforded significantly higher pulse 1 minimum potentials in pulse trains 1, 4, 5 and 6 and significantly higher pulse 4 minimum potentials in pulse trains 4 to 6.

## EXAMPLE VII

Effect of  $\epsilon$ -SVO and  $\gamma$ -SVO On Electrochemical Cell Performance (At >35% DOD)

[0030] Six Li/SVO cells were constructed in the same manner as described in Example III. Three cells were built having a cathode active material synthesized according to Example IV (group 5) and three cells were built having a cathode active material synthesized according to Example V (group 6). After these cells were pre-discharge to remove about 29.4% of their theoretical capacity, they were discharged under a 22.1 k $\Omega$  load interrupted every 36 days by pulse trains consisting of four 10 second pulses having a current density of 22.2 mA/cm<sup>2</sup> with a 15 second rest between pulses. The average results of the initial six pulse trains are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3

Pulse Train (% DOD)		Group	Ppre1(V)	P1min(V)	P4min(V)
1	(30.46%)	5	3.075	2.669	2.535
1	(30.45%)	6	2.843	2.559	2.506
2	(36.21%)	5	2.794	2.373	2.348
2	(36.01%)	6	2.794	2.491	2.440
3	(41.82%)	5	2.607	1.993	2.149
3	(41.72%)	6	2.731	2.375	2.321
4	(47.78%)	5	2.589	1.971	2.069
4	(47.87%)	6	2.648	2.266	2.234
5	(53.20%)	5	2.578	1.934	2.037
5	(53.36%)	6	2.598	2.176	2.172
6	(58.57%)	5	2.554	1.888	1.986
6	(58.78%)	6	2.593	2.118	2.121

[0031] The data in this example illustrates that the group 6 cells with  $\gamma$ -SVO presented significantly better discharge

performance than that of the group 5 cells having  $\epsilon$ -SVO in all pulse trains, except pulse train 1.

**[0032]** Examples VI and VII demonstrate that Li/SVO cells with  $\gamma$ -phase SVO provide better overall long term pulse performance than similarly constructed cells with  $\epsilon$ -phase SVO.

#### 5 Example VIII

##### Gravimetric Capacity Calculation (Ah/g)

**[0033]** In Examples VI and VII, the cells were constructed containing the same amount of  $\epsilon$ -SVO (from Example IV) and  $\gamma$ -SVO (from Example V), by weight. Thus, the above data analysis is purely based on gravimetric comparisons. The theoretical gravimetric capacities of  $\epsilon$ -SVO and  $\gamma$ -SVO are calculated as shown below.

$\epsilon$ -SVO	$\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11} + 7 \text{Li}$	----- →	$\text{Li}_7\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$
	(MW 595.50) Oxidation State Ag: +1 V: +5 O: -2 Li: 0		(MW 644.09) Oxidation State Ag: 0 V: +3.75 O: -2 Li: +1
$\gamma$ -SVO	$\text{Ag}_{1.6}\text{V}_4\text{O}_{10.8} + 6.6 \text{Li}$	----- →	$\text{Li}_{6.6}\text{Ag}_{1.6}\text{V}_4\text{O}_{10.8}$
	(MW 549.15) Oxidation State Ag: +1 V: +5 O: -2 Li: 0		(MW 594.96) Oxidation State Ag: 0 V: +3.75 O: -2 Li: +1

**[0034]** Based on the molecular weight of the competing SVO materials,  $\gamma$ -SVO has 2.24% more gravimetric capacity (Ah/g) than that of  $\epsilon$ -SVO. For implantable medical device applications, the size of the device and, consequently, the size of the electrochemical cell power source is a very important factor. Therefore, the volumetric energy density of each active component in a Li/SVO cell is more important than the gravimetric energy density.

#### Example IX

##### Volumetric Capacity Calculation (Ah/ml)

**[0035]** SVO materials synthesized from Examples IV and V were mixed with binder and conductive carbonaceous additives. The final cathode mixes had, by weight, 94% active SVO material, 3% binder and 3% conductive additives. 1.0 gram of each cathode mix was pressed at 6 tons/cm<sup>2</sup> into a pellet having an area of 5.3 cm<sup>2</sup>. The thickness of the pellet was measured. The relative thickness and the relative volumetric density of the competing cathode materials are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

SVO Mix	SVO Phase	Relative Thickness	Relative Density
94% Active	$\epsilon$ -SVO (Ex. IV)	1.00	100.00%
94% Active	$\gamma$ -SVO (Ex. V)	1.07	93.46%

**[0036]** The results in Table 4 show that  $\gamma$ -SVO has a lower volumetric density than that of  $\epsilon$ -SVO by about 6.54%. Thus, by combining the data from Examples VIII and IX, the relative volumetric capacities are calculated to be  $\epsilon$ -SVO vs.  $\gamma$ -SVO = 100.0% vs. 95.6%.

**[0037]** The above examples demonstrate that the long term performance of SVO cells is highly dependent on the SVO chemical composition. Li/SVO cells containing a cathode active material with the high silver content component  $\text{AgVO}_3$  performed poorly compared to Li/SVO cells containing only  $\epsilon$ -SVO or  $\gamma$ -SVO. In addition, Li/SVO cells with pure

$\gamma$ -SVO exhibited superior overall long term performance in comparison to Li/SVO cells containing only  $\epsilon$ -SVO in terms of lower Rdc and Rdc growth. Nevertheless, Li/SVO cells with  $\gamma$ -SVO cathode active material provide lower theoretical volumetric capacity than Li/SVO cells with  $\epsilon$ -SVO cathode active material based on the data in Examples VIII and IX. Therefore, the beneficial effect of pure  $\gamma$ -phase SVO is partially cancelled by the detrimental effect of its low volumetric density.

#### New Process for Making Improved SVO Cathode Material

[0038] According to the present invention, it is believed that neither the  $\epsilon$ -SVO or the  $\gamma$ -SVO materials are sufficient to maintain the best characteristics in all discharge areas, such as lower Rdc and Rdc growth, minimum or no voltage delay, high gravimetric and volumetric capacities and energy densities. In order to maintain the advantage of lower Rdc and Rdc growth exhibited by  $\gamma$ -SVO and at the same time maintain the advantage of high volumetric capacity of  $\epsilon$ -SVO, the present invention uses a mixture of these SVO materials.

[0039] Instead of making the mixed phase material by starting with the stoichiometry of an Ag to V ratio from 2.0:4.0 for  $\epsilon$ -SVO to 1.6:4.0 for  $\gamma$ -SVO, the respective phases of SVO are individually prepared according to the synthesis techniques set forth in Examples IV and V. Then, the pure  $\epsilon$ -SVO and the pure phase  $\gamma$ -SVO materials are mixed together in a desired weight ratio to generate the final stoichiometry formula  $\text{Ag}_x\text{V}_4\text{O}_y$  where  $1.6 \leq x \leq 2.0$  and  $10.8 \leq y \leq 11.0$ . By making the cathode active material this way, the chemical content of the material is under strict control. Since the electrochemical properties of each individual SVO component are well known, the performance variation of cells with the present mixed phase SVO cathode active material are effectively minimized and predictable.

[0040] Another method for utilizing the beneficial characteristics of the high volumetric energy density of  $\epsilon$ -SVO and the good electrochemical properties of  $\gamma$ -SVO is to coat  $\epsilon$ -SVO particles with  $\gamma$ -SVO layers. By doing this, the  $\epsilon$ -SVO particle surface is primarily covered by  $\gamma$ -SVO, and the exposure of  $\epsilon$ -SVO to electrolyte minimized. This goal cannot be achieved using the "one step raw material mixing" processes described in the prior art. In addition, since the synthetic reaction is a solid state reaction, inhomogeneous mixing may result in the presence of  $\text{AgVO}_3$  in addition to  $\epsilon$ -SVO and  $\gamma$ -SVO. As previously discussed,  $\text{AgVO}_3$  is detrimental to the long term performance of a Li/SVO cell.

[0041] To avoid this problem, a "two step raw material mixing" process according to the present invention is utilized. In this process, a silver rich SVO material, such as  $\epsilon$ -SVO (A%) +  $\gamma$ -SVO (B%) where  $100 \geq A > 0$ ,  $0 \leq B < 100$ , and  $A + B = 100$ , is initially synthesized. Then, a vanadium containing compound is added to the silver rich SVO material to obtain a product with a final stoichiometry of  $\text{Ag}_x\text{V}_4\text{O}_y$  where  $1.6 \leq x < 2.0$  and  $10.8 \leq y < 11$ . It is hypothesized that when the vanadium-containing compound is added to the silver rich SVO material under thermal treatment, the added vanadium-compound reacts with the silver rich SVO material on the particle interface to initially form silver deficient SVO, such as  $\text{Ag}_{0.7}\text{V}_4\text{O}_{5.35}$  ( $\beta$ -SVO) or  $\text{Ag}_{1.6}\text{V}_4\text{O}_{10.8}$  ( $\gamma$ -SVO). This silver deficient SVO forms on the particle surface, covering the silver rich SVO components. By controlling the reaction time, reaction temperature, the amount of added vanadium-containing compound and the type of the added vanadium compound, an  $\epsilon$ -SVO and  $\gamma$ -SVO mixed phase material is obtained with enriched  $\gamma$ -SVO formed on the surface of the cathode particles.

[0042] The present invention therefore provides a method for providing a cathode active material, comprising the steps of: a) providing enriched  $\epsilon$ -SVO; b) providing pure  $\gamma$ -SVO; and c) mixing the enriched  $\epsilon$ -SVO with the pure  $\gamma$ -SVO.

#### EXAMPLE X

##### SVO Synthesis Using a Two Step Raw Materials Mixing Process

##### Step 1, Raw Materials Mixing:

[0043]  $\text{AgNO}_3$  and  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  were mixed in an Ag:V molar ratio of 1:2. The mixture was heated at  $230^\circ\text{C}$  for 30 minutes, followed by heating at  $260^\circ\text{C}$  for 2 hours, followed by heating at  $300^\circ\text{C}$  for 15 hours. The resulting material had a stoichiometry formula of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$ .

##### Step 2, Raw Material Mixing

[0044] The above material from step 1 having an empirical formula of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$  was mechanically mixed with  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  fine powders. The amount of  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  added was calculated based on the final empirical formula of  $\text{Ag}_{1.82}\text{V}_4\text{O}_{10.91}$ . After mixing the materials thoroughly, the mixture was heated at  $450^\circ\text{C}$  for 48 hours. Dark-grey crystalline material was obtained. Based on the DTA analysis shown in Fig. 5, the material contains  $\epsilon$ -SVO having an endothermic peak at  $542^\circ\text{C}$  and  $\gamma$ -SVO having an endothermic peak at  $558^\circ\text{C}$ . If, as expected, the mixture contains only  $\epsilon$ -SVO and  $\gamma$ -SVO, the percentage of each component is calculated to be about 55%  $\epsilon$ -SVO and about 45%  $\gamma$ -SVO, by weight.

[0045] Example X demonstrates a new "two step mixing" method of synthesizing cathode active material having only



$\epsilon$ -SVO and  $\gamma$ -SVO as its final components This mixed material has a stoichiometry of  $\text{Ag}_x\text{V}_4\text{O}_y$  where  $1.6 \leq x \leq 2.0$  and  $10.8 \leq y \leq 11$ .

# EXAMPLE XI

## Cell Testing Using Cathode Material Synthesized From A Two Step Raw Material Mixing Process

**[0046]** Eight Li/SVO cells were constructed in the same manner as described in Example II. Four cells were constructed having a cathode active material from Example II (group 7, one step raw materials mixing process) and four cells were constructed having a cathode active material from Example X (group 8, two step raw materials mixing process). After burn-in and acceptance pulse testing, these cells were discharged under a 16.5 k $\Omega$  load interrupted every 60 days by pulse trains consisting of four 10 second pulses having a current density of 22.2 mA/cm<sup>2</sup> with a 15 second rest between pulses. The average results from the initial six pulse trains are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5

Pulse Train (% DOD)		Group	Ppre1(V)	P1min(V)	P4min(V)
1	(1.22%)	7	3.221	2.551	2.506
1	(1.22%)	8	3.235	2.600	2.533
2	(13.99%)	7	3.158	2.533	2.462
2	(14.02%)	8	3.162	2.582	2.478
3	(26.87%)	7	2.917	2.438	2.365
3	(26.91%)	8	2.914	2.480	2.413
4	(37.85%)	7	2.664	2.078	2.261
4	(37.96%)	8	2.708	2.270	2.268
5	(49.00%)	7	2.561	1.991	2.183
5	(49.24%)	8	2.584	2.062	2.174
6	(59.78%)	7	2.540	1.670	2.008
6	(60.07%)	8	2.543	1.812	1.992

**[0047]** The data presented in Table 5 illustrates the beneficial effect of a cathode active material synthesized from a two step raw materials mixing process according to the present invention. Higher or similar pre-pulse potentials were maintained throughout the test for the group 8 cells relative to that of the group 7 cells. This effect is a very positive improvement in terms of increasing energy density since energy density is proportional to the discharge voltage. The other advantage attributed to the group 8 cells vs. the group 7 cells is that the former cells had significantly higher pulse 1 minimum potentials in all pulse trains. The pulse 4 minimum potentials of the group 8 cells were also higher than those of the group 7 cells in pulse trains 1 to 4.

**[0048]** Example XI demonstrated the good long term performance of Li/SVO cells utilizing an SVO cathode active material synthesized according to the "two step mixing" process of the present invention.

**[0049]** Thus the present invention provides a cathode active material which has been prepared from a decomposable silver salt and a first vanadium oxide reacted in a decomposition synthesis to provide an intermediate cathode active material having a stoichiometric formula  $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$ , and wherein the intermediate cathode active material is characterized as having been combined with a second vanadium oxide heated to a temperature of about 450°C.

**[0050]** It is appreciated that various modifications to the present inventive concepts described herein may be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the scope of the present invention as defined by the herein appended claims.

## Claims

1. A method for providing a cathode active material having a stoichiometric formula  $\text{Ag}_x\text{V}_4\text{O}_y$  wherein  $1.6 \leq x \leq 2.0$  and  $10.8 < y \leq 11.0$  comprising reacting at least one silver-containing material and at least one vanadium-containing material as starting materials said method ensuring that the cathode active material is completely devoid of unreacted starting materials.
2. A method according to claim 1 wherein the cathode active material comprises  $\epsilon$ -SVO characterized as having been prepared from  $\text{AgNO}_3$  and  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  mixed in a stoichiometric ratio of Ag:V of 1:2 and heated to a final temperature of  $500^\circ\text{C}$ .
3. A method according to claim 2 including heating the mixture at  $500^\circ\text{C}$  for 72 hours.
4. A method according to claim 2 or claim 3 including heating the mixture in a step wise process interrupted with periodic mixing.
5. A method according to claim 1 wherein the cathode active material comprises  $\gamma$ -SVO characterized as having been prepared from  $\text{AgNO}_3$  and  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  mixed in a stoichiometric ratio of Ag:V of 1.6:4 and heated to a final temperature of  $500^\circ\text{C}$ .
6. A method according to claim 5 including heating the mixture at  $500^\circ\text{C}$  for about 24 hours.
7. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the silver-containing material is selected from the group consisting of Ag, AgI, AgO,  $\text{Ag}_2$ ,  $\text{AgNO}_3$ ,  $\text{AgNO}_2$ ,  $\text{AgVO}_3$ ,  $\text{Ag}(\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2)$ , and mixtures thereof.
8. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the vanadium-containing material is selected from the group consisting of  $\text{AgVO}_3$ ,  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ ,  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{V}_3\text{O}_7$ ,  $\text{V}_4\text{O}_9$ ,  $\text{V}_6\text{O}_{13}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{VO}_3$ , and mixtures thereof.
9. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the cathode active material has an empirical formula of  $\text{Ag}_{1.82}\text{V}_4\text{O}_{10.91}$ .
10. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the cathode active material is a mixture of enriched  $\epsilon$ -SVO and pure  $\gamma$ -SVO.
11. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the cathode active material is a mixture of 55%  $\epsilon$ -SVO and 45%  $\gamma$ -SVO, by weight.
12. A method according to claim 10 or claim 11 which comprises:
  - (a) providing enriched  $\epsilon$ -SVO according to the method of any one of claims 2 to 4;
  - (b) providing pure  $\gamma$ -SVO; and
  - (c) mixing the enriched  $\epsilon$ -SVO with the pure  $\gamma$ -SVO.
13. A method according to claim 10 or claim 11 which comprises
  - (a) providing pure  $\gamma$ -SVO according to claim 5 or claim 6;
  - (b) providing enriched  $\epsilon$ -SVO; and
  - (c) mixing the enriched  $\epsilon$ -SVO with the pure  $\gamma$ -SVO.
14. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 11 comprising the step of providing at least one silver-containing material and at least one vanadium-containing material in a first mixture and reacting the first mixture to provide a first cathode active material devoid of unreacted starting materials which method further comprises the step of mixing the first cathode active material with a second vanadium-containing material to provide a second mixture and reacting the second mixture to provide the cathode active material.
15. A method according to claim 14 including heating the first mixture to a temperature of at least  $300^\circ\text{C}$ .
16. A method according to claim 14 or claim 15 wherein the first cathode active material has a stoichiometric formula

of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$ .

17. A method according to any one of claims 14 to 16 including heating the second mixture to a temperature of at least  $450^\circ\text{C}$ .
18. A method according to any one of claims 14 to 17 wherein the first cathode active material is a silver rich silver vanadium oxide and wherein the silver rich silver vanadium oxide is then reacted with at least one second vanadium-containing material to provide a silver deficient silver vanadium oxide on a surface of the silver rich silver vanadium oxide.
19. A method according to claim 18 wherein the silver rich silver vanadium oxide is selected from the group consisting of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$  and  $\text{Ag}_{1.6}\text{V}_4\text{O}_{10.8}$ .
20. A method according to claim 18 wherein the silver deficient silver vanadium oxide is selected from the group consisting of  $\text{Ag}_{0.7}\text{V}_4\text{O}_{5.35}$  and  $\text{Ag}_{1.6}\text{V}_4\text{O}_{10.8}$ .
21. A method according to claim 20 wherein the cathode active material has  $\text{Ag}_{0.7}\text{V}_4\text{O}_{5.35}$  formed on an exposed surface of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$  or  $\text{Ag}_{1.6}\text{V}_4\text{O}_{10.8}$ .
22. A method according to claim 20 wherein the cathode active material has  $\text{Ag}_{1.6}\text{V}_4\text{O}_{10.8}$  formed on an exposed surface of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11}$ .
23. A cathode active material obtainable by the method of any of the preceding claims.
24. An electrochemical cell comprising an anode, a cathode and an electrolyte operatively associated with the anode and the cathode wherein the cathode comprises a cathode active material according to claim 23.
25. An electrochemical cell according to claim 24 wherein the cell is dischargeable to deliver a current pulse of about  $15.0\text{ mA/cm}^2$  to  $30.0\text{ mA/cm}^2$ .
26. An electrochemical cell according to claim 24 or claim 25 wherein the anode comprises lithium.
27. An electrochemical cell according to any one of claims 24 to 26 wherein the electrolyte is a nonaqueous liquid electrolyte.
28. An electrochemical cell according to any one of claims 24 to 27 wherein electrolyte is  $\text{LiAsF}_6$  in a 50:50, by volume, mixture of propylene carbonate and dimethoxyethane.

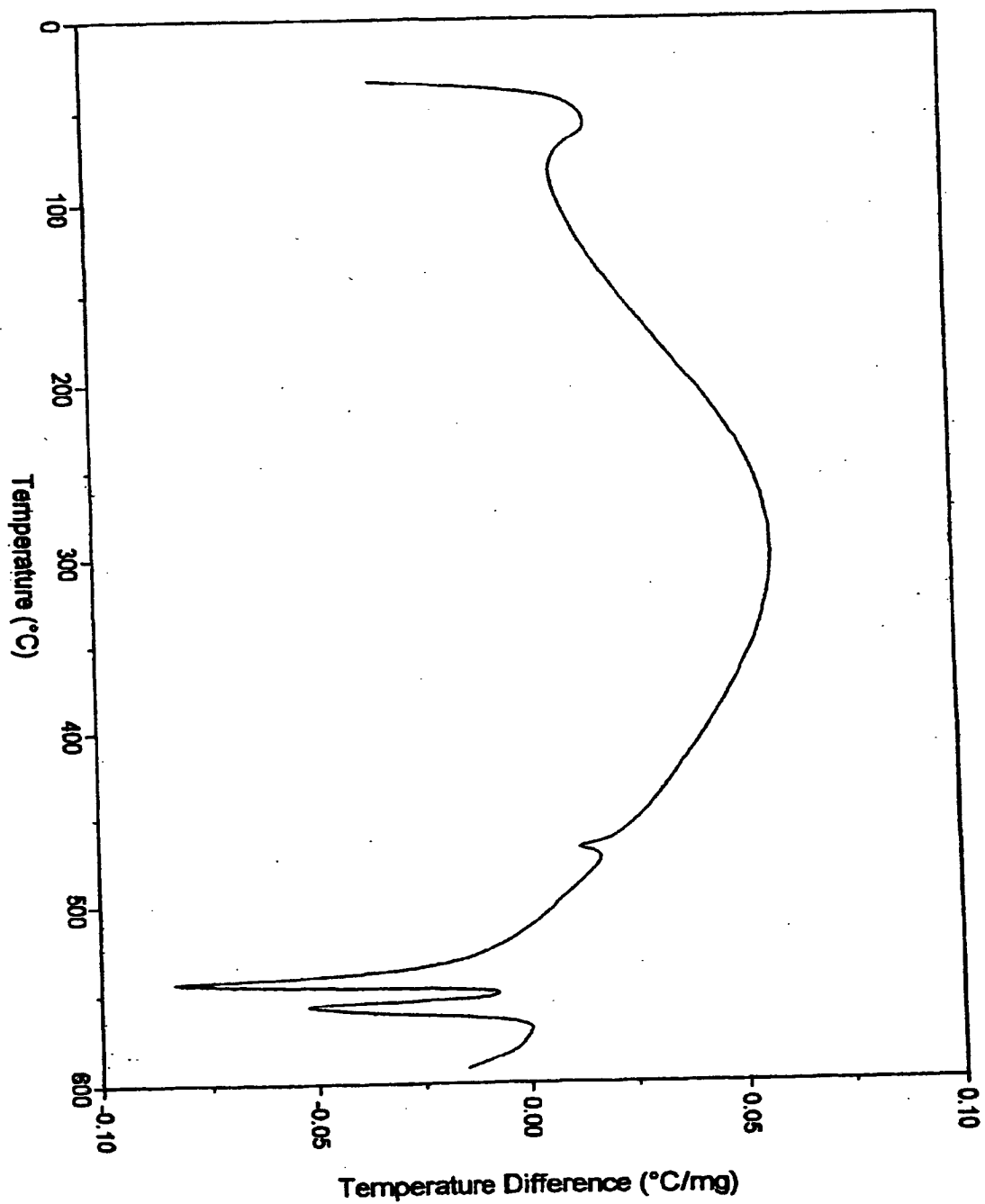


FIG. 1

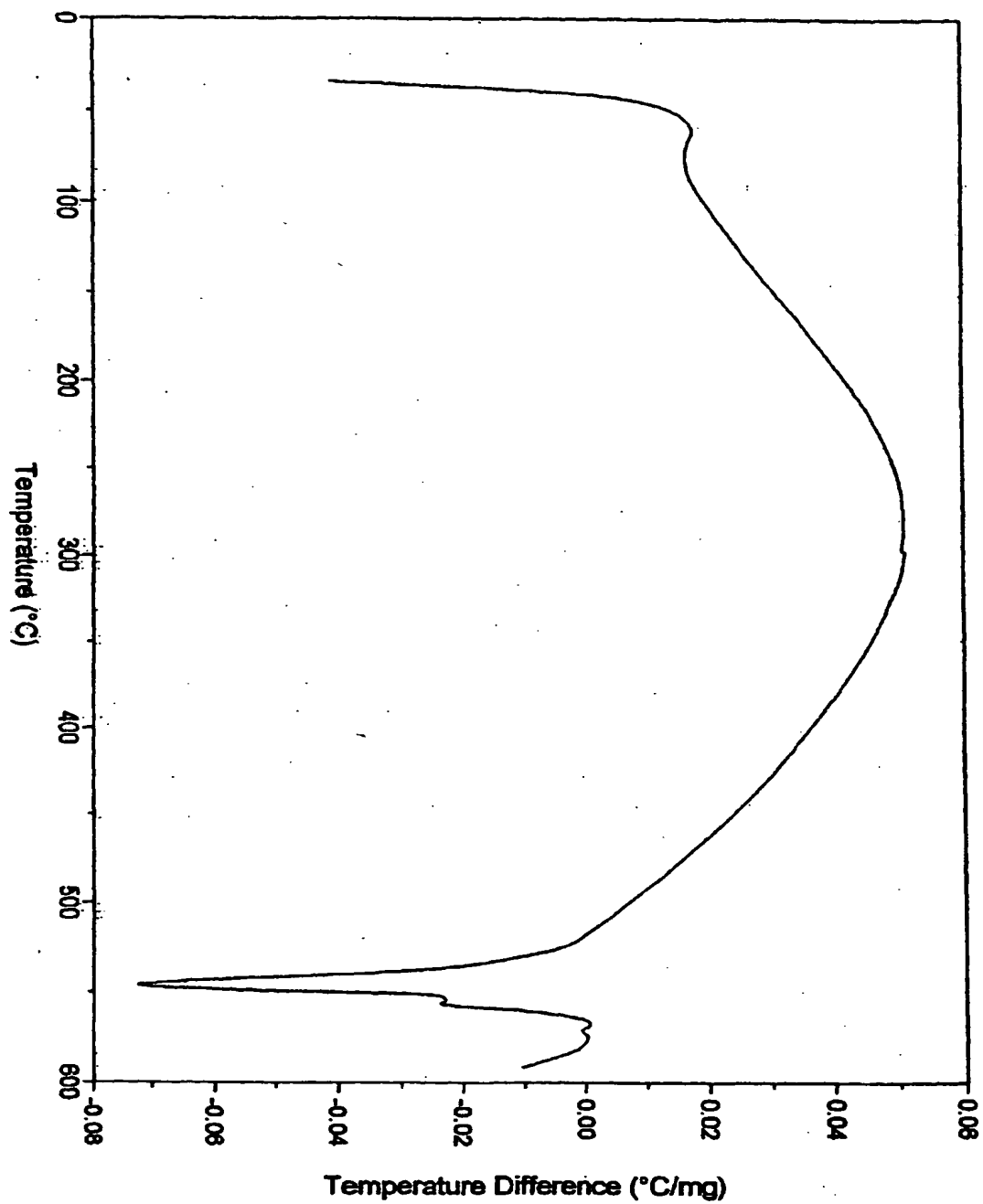


FIG. 2

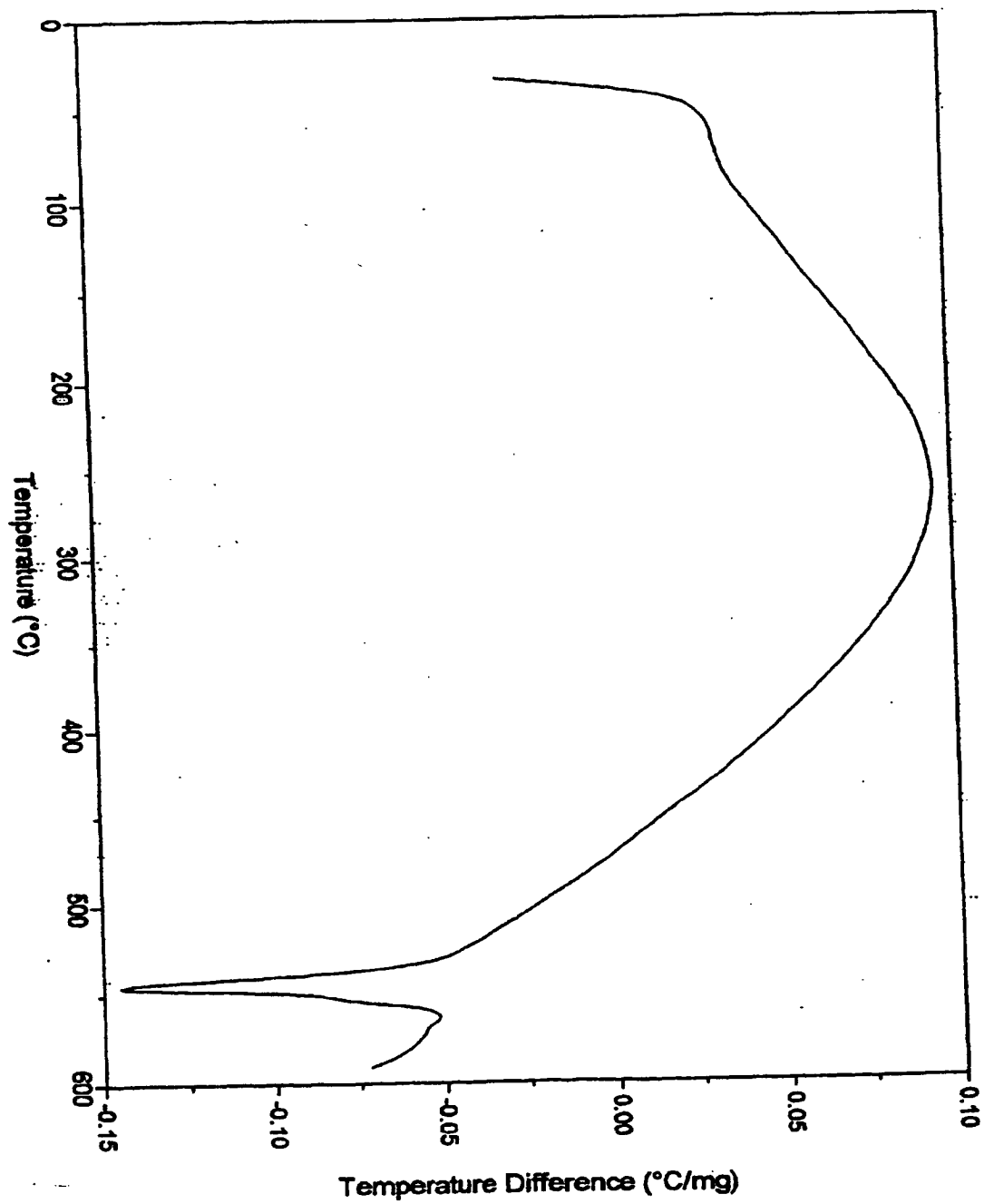
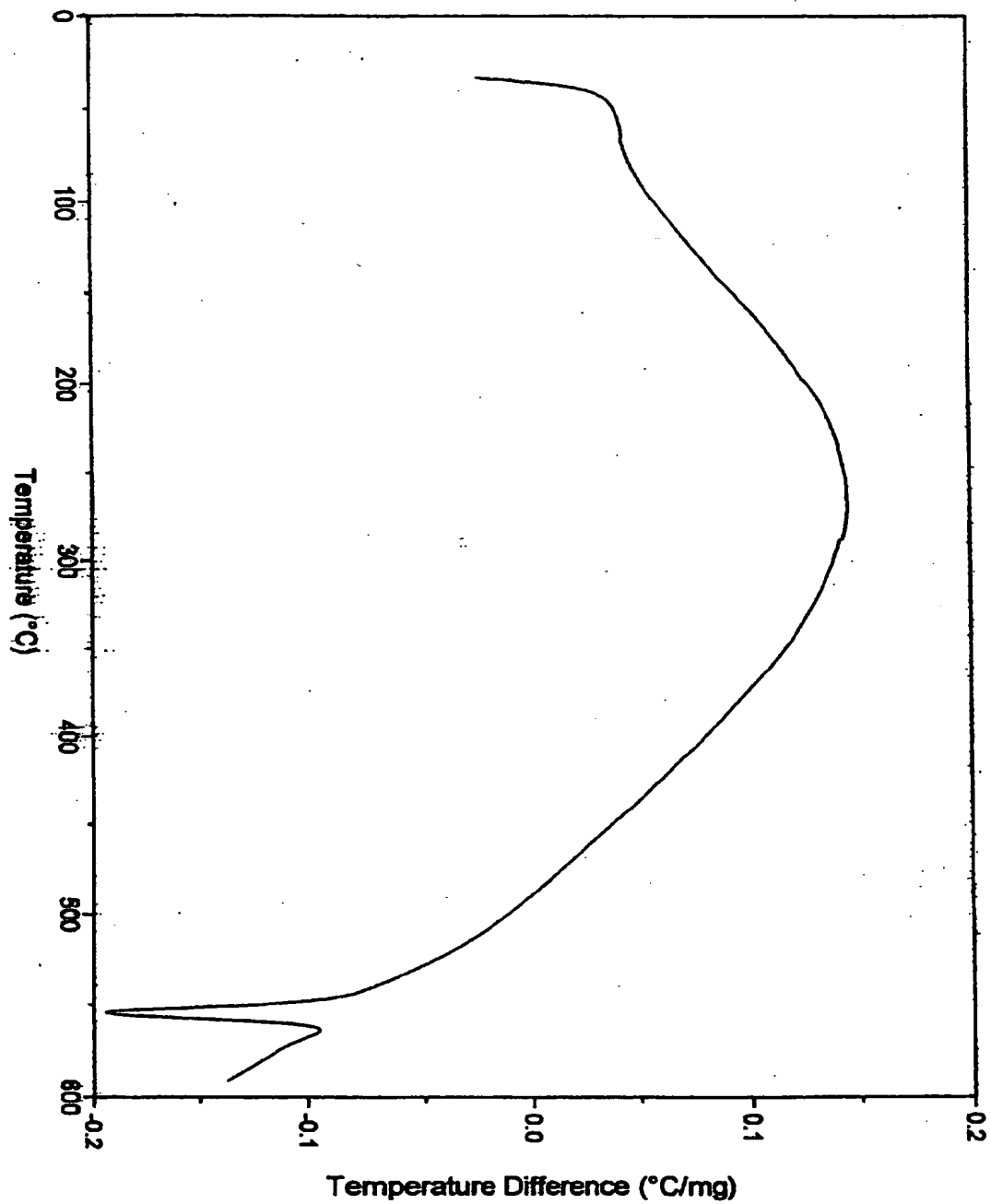
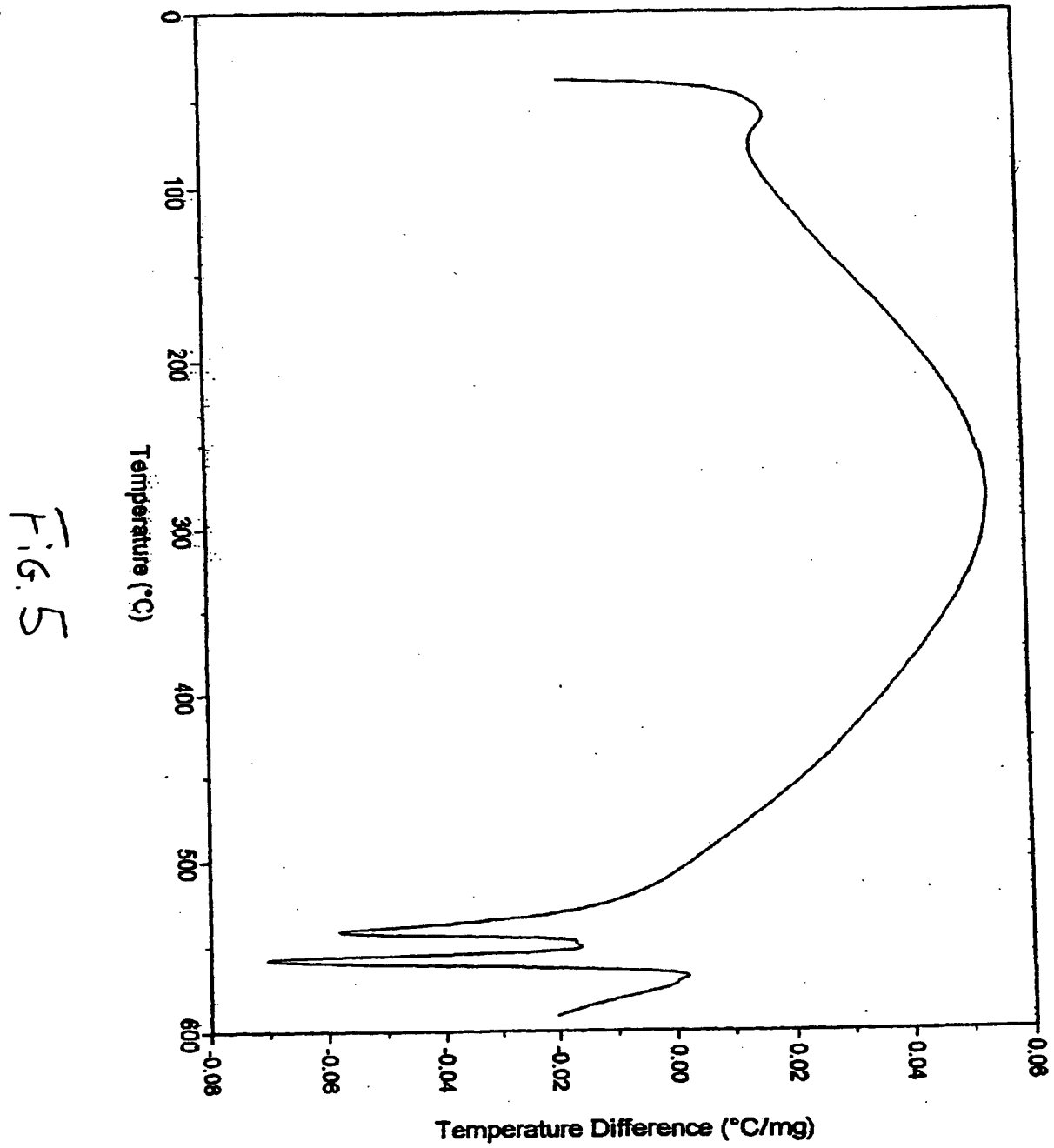


Fig. 3

FIG. 4









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# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search <b>THE HAGUE</b>		Date of completion of the search <b>18 July 2001</b>	Examiner <b>Battistig, M</b>
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